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FOR PRESIDENT,
 BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.
 FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
 WHITEHAW REID, of New York.

Some fifteen or twenty years ago the Re-
 publican State Central Committee issued a
 pamphlet entitled "The Disloyal Record of
 the Indiana Democracy." The Journal de-
 sires to borrow or purchase a copy of this
 pamphlet, and requests that anyone pos-
 sessing a copy communicate at once with
 the editor of this paper.

THE Democratic press of Indiana
 seems to regard it a pleasure as well as
 a political duty to assail manufacturing
 industries.

It was said of Oliver Goldsmith that
 he "wrote like an angel and talked like
 a Poor Poll." The Hon. Whitelaw Reid
 charms equally as a writer and speaker.

Now that Senator Quay and ex-Senator
 Platt have got into the Republican
 band wagon the procession is ready to
 move. It promises to be a great pro-
 cession and a long time passing a given
 point.

HERETOFORE the man who caused
 two blades of grass to grow in place of
 one was considered a public benefactor;
 but now, in this country, in the estima-
 tion of the Democratic free-trade or-
 gan, the man who brings a new manu-
 facturing enterprise to a State is akin to
 a malefactor.

The report which Mr. Reid brought
 to the West, that every Republican of
 note in New York is heartily at work
 for the Republican ticket, will not inter-
 fere with the regular publication of the
 standing editorial in Democratic print-
 ing offices to the effect that Ex-Senators
 Platt and Miller are sulking.

A RECENT meeting of the Cobden
 Club, in London, is reported as being
 a very dreary affair, as everywhere gov-
 ernments are adopting the protective
 policy, while the only organizations
 working for the Cobden free-trade the-
 ory are the Cobden Club and the Dem-
 ocratic party in the United States.

JULY 14, 1892, Mr. Cleveland wrote to
 Ralph E. Hoyt as follows:

I think that no sincere advocate of hon-
 esty can be dissatisfied with the posi-
 tion the Democratic party has assumed on
 that subject.

That position, bear in mind, is that a
 protective tariff is unconstitutional, and
 that a tariff must be for revenue only.

THE peculiar and indefensible feature
 of "sympathy strikes" is that the men
 who quit work without any grievance
 against their employers seem to have no
 respect for the contracts into which
 they had previously entered. It is, ap-
 parently, their belief that only the em-
 ployers, not they, are to regard a con-
 tract as sacred and binding. Some ob-
 ject lessons in business honesty might be
 of benefit.

ADLAI STEVENSON has accepted an in-
 vitation to speak at Herndon, Ky.,
 which town has the distinction of being
 his birth-place. Adlai is right in going
 wherever he is invited and in getting
 what honor and attention he can during
 the campaign, for his season of promi-
 nence is short. It is a forgetful world,
 and in a year or so people will be say-
 ing to each other: "Let's see; what was
 the name of the fellow on the ticket
 with Cleveland in '92?"

THE Legislature of Tennessee is
 mainly responsible for the present dis-
 graceful condition of affairs in that
 State. It was convened in special ses-
 sion several months ago to consider the
 situation and take measures to avert
 trouble. The situation even then was
 critical, and there was every reason to
 apprehend trouble if something decisive
 was not done. The Legislature was
 in session several weeks, and while it
 did a good many inconsequential things,
 did practically nothing in the direc-
 tion indicated. It neither abolished
 the convict-labor system nor did any-
 thing to mitigate its evil features. Its
 action seemed to be dictated entirely by
 political favoritism and commercial
 greed. The result is seen in the present
 reign of anarchy in the mining districts.
 It is hardly necessary to say that the
 Legislature is overwhelmingly Democ-
 ratic.

A DISPATCH from Buffalo, describing
 the concentration of troops there, says:

The impression created upon the strikers
 along the lines at East Buffalo was that
 the railroad companies are making a powerful
 demonstration. The men do not all seem
 to discriminate between the railroads. The
 presence of the State troops is regarded as
 an evidence of the corporate strength of
 the companies.

If this is the strikers' view of the case
 they are greatly mistaken. The militia
 do not represent the railroad companies,
 but the law. They are called out to
 prevent the destruction of property and

protect the railroad companies in the
 exercise of their legal rights. They
 would be called out equally if necessary
 to protect a single railroad employee
 against an attack upon his life or prop-
 erty by the New York Central or any
 other company. There is something in
 this country higher than all corpora-
 tions, and it can be invoked for the
 protection of the humblest citizen as
 well as for a railroad company. This is
 the law, and the safety of society de-
 pends upon its observance and enforce-
 ment. If the New York Central should
 try to prevent their late employees from
 exercising their rights as citizens, or
 should fire their houses and defy the
 law, the militia would be called out to
 protect the employees as they are now to
 protect the railroads.

A TIME FOR VIGOROUS ACTION.

The spectacle now presented in the
 States of New York and Tennessee is
 calculated to set Americans thinking.
 In both of these States there is an in-
 surrection so formidable as to require
 the calling out of the State militia to
 protect property, preserve the peace
 and enforce the law. In each case the
 insurrection grows out of labor trou-
 bles, that in New York being directly
 connected with a strike and that in
 Tennessee with an uprising of free min-
 ers against convict labor.

The present is no time to discuss the
 merits of the controversies which have
 given rise to these insurrections. The
 only question properly before the
 American people at present is their
 suppression and the complete es-
 tablishment of law and order. The
 Journal uses the word insurrection delib-
 erately, for no other as accurately de-
 scribes the situation as it exists in the
 States named. In each case the persons
 engaged in them are in an attitude of
 defiance of civil authority, and are only
 held in check through fear of the mili-
 tary. In each case there is an organ-
 ized resistance to the law, which has
 been accompanied by violent inter-
 ference with the rights of others
 and destruction of property, and the
 attitude of the insurgents is still one
 of hostility and defiance of the
 civil authorities. This constitutes
 an insurrection, no matter what those
 engaged in it may think. Discussion as
 to the right or wrong of the original
 controversy is not to the point; under
 our system there is no right and no
 wrong that can justify such proceedings
 as have been recently witnessed in the
 States named. It is due to the Ameri-
 can people and to the credit of the
 American name that the Governors of
 these States take vigorous measures
 to put down the insurrections. Let
 it be established, once for all, and
 that right speedily, that this is a coun-
 try of law. It is a time for vigorous ac-
 tion.

DEMOCRATIC ABUSE OF OLD SOLDIERS.

The announcement of the Louisville
 Courier-Journal that "the robber tariff
 and the robber pension list" must go
 when the Democrats shall have come
 into power will provoke comment and
 indignation among those whom it
 stigmatizes as "red-noised patriots" and
 "bummers" like about groggeries and
 brothels, meaning the men who draw
 pensions. Democrats will say that these
 statements are made by a Democratic
 paper in Kentucky, and that no Democ-
 ratic paper in Indiana has any desire to
 assail the pension laws. Let us see
 about that. After the election of 1890,
 when the Democratic party had car-
 ried two-thirds of the House and
 about everything in sight, the Sen-
 tinel jumped to the conclusion that
 the Democracy was in the saddle
 for all time. In the issue of Nov. 18,
 1890, while in its delirium of joy over
 the prospect of possessing the world,
 true to the Democratic instinct, the
 Sentinel turned upon the "old soldier,"
 assuming that the Democratic machine
 would have no further use for him. In
 that issue was printed an editorial
 which begins with charging pension ex-
 travagance upon the Harrison adminis-
 tration, and a Washington dispatch pre-
 dicting the doubling of the pension ex-
 penditure and that it would cause the
 Democratic House to "have a fit." Com-
 muning upon the dispatch, the Sentinel
 said:

"The Democratic House ought to 'have a
 fit' when it faces the proposition to pay
 a pension to a man who has done no
 thing to be entitled to it. It is a burden
 on the taxpayers. There is a limit to
 human endurance, and pension-grabbers
 are getting very close to it."

After giving some comparisons show-
 ing the extent to which the "pension-
 grabbers" had got in their work, the
 Sentinel continued as follows:

"The present administration is largely re-
 sponsible for this condition. In 1888 the
 pension payment in round numbers was
 \$79,000,000. In two years it has more than
 doubled, according to the estimate above
 given. Deserters and dishonorably dis-
 charged men have been put on the rolls.
 A halt must be called. If the sol-
 dier vote has to be purchased at such
 prices, the Democratic party cannot afford
 to do the buying. We are reaching a point
 where 'the soldiers' friend' will be the peo-
 ple's enemy."

If any paper has printed anything more
 insulting and slanderous regarding the
 pensioner than the declaration that "des-
 erters and dishonorably discharged men
 have been put upon the pension rolls,"
 and that the "soldier vote" is
 purchasable, the Journal has failed to
 see it. As a matter of fact, a commis-
 sion of army officers was created sev-
 eral years ago to consider all cases
 where there were errors regarding
 charges of desertion and to remove
 them where the records were at fault.
 It was not until this Democratic House
 came in that hundreds of bills were in-
 troduced to remove the charge of deser-
 tion. So indignant were the veterans
 of Indiana at this attempt to reinstate
 deserters and give them honorable dis-
 charges that the G. A. R. department
 encampment denounced it in resolu-
 tions which were sent to the Indiana
 delegation.

Perhaps the Sentinel will reprint the
 editorial from which the above quota-
 tions are made and tell the veterans
 whether the country has yet reached
 "the point where the 'soldiers' friend'
 will be the people's enemy."

WHILE the accounts concerning the
 capture of General Anderson by the
 Tennessee insurgents differ in details,
 they agree in the fact that it was accom-

plished by a cowardly trick. He was
 treating with the miners under a flag of
 truce and relying on a sense of honor
 which, it seems, they did not possess.

WHAT are the Fall River authorities
 about that they do not place Miss Bridget
 Sullivan under arrest? The fact that her
 "important evidence" did not occur to her
 mind until she learned "what the police
 suspected," namely, that Miss Borden was
 guilty of the murder, is of itself a suspi-
 cious circumstance. Appearances at this
 distance are quite as much against Bridges
 as the daughter of the house.

If the next Methodist General Conference
 is held in Indianapolis, as now seems prob-
 able, this place will be made memorable as
 the scene of a fierce and final contest of Meth-
 odist sisters for the right of representation.
 Editor Buckley may expect to find such a
 phalanx of feminine fighters arrayed
 against him as he never encountered be-
 fore.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Of a Reflective Turn.
 "She is of so reflective a turn, don't you know."
 "What, that giddy thing?"
 "I mean her only opinions are reflections of
 other people's."

Unworthy His Notice.
 "James," said Mr. Newroz, "you can take
 that 'Paradise Lost' down to the second-
 hand store and sell it for what you can get. Fel-
 ler told me to-day that the man that wrote it
 didn't make as much as \$100 out of it."

Tommy Accounts for It.
 Mr. Figg (disparagingly)—Here is an account in
 the paper of one more boy who went into the
 river on Sunday and got drowned.
 Tommy—I expect his folks kept him so busy
 through the week going to school and runnin'
 errands that he didn't have no chance to learn to swim.

More Law Against the Poor Man.
 "You are charged with running along the side-
 walk at a rapid rate and knocking people down,"
 said the police justice.
 "Well, I have a right to, haven't I?" saucily
 answered the prisoner.

"No, you have not. If you want to do that
 sort of thing you must own a bicycle."

A Born Sport.
 The reformed gambler had gone into legiti-
 mate business, and had a fair success.

"Great success," said the expert who was
 going over the books, "how came you to get out
 so many worthless accounts? You must have
 known fully two-thirds of these people were the
 poorest kind of pay."

"Yes," admitted the "business man," "that's
 so. But just think of the excitement I had in
 wondering whether I would ever get anything
 out of them or not."

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is the opinion of the New York Com-
 mercial Advertiser, that with all his writ-
 ing the pen is yet to be found with which
 Cleveland can write his title clear.

CHAIRMAN CARTER is said to have one of
 the requisites of a successful political leader,
 in that he knows how to keep his mouth
 closed, and also knows when to open it.

SENATOR FELTON says: "There is every
 reason to believe that California will give
 to Harrison a majority as large as in 1888,
 and that it will be enough to convince the
 Republicans of the East that we are still
 true in the faith."

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat offers Mr.
 Cleveland \$50 a day for a fifty-line epistle
 until Nov. 8, after which it proposes to cut
 down the pay to 3 cents a point. Here is a
 chance for the candidate to earn some
 money to contribute to that Western cam-
 paign fund.

THE New Jersey Republicans are taking
 hold of the campaign as though they ex-
 pected to win. More Republican clubs
 have been organized in northern New Jer-
 sey, and the campaign is being carried on
 national campaign, and some very lively
 meetings have been held.

A PHILADELPHIA paper tells of a novel
 electrical campaign device which has been
 placed in front of the First Ward Union
 Republican Club-house, 1514 South Sixth
 street, where it attracts a great deal of at-
 tention. It is composed of 128 incandescent
 electric globes of red, white and blue,
 which are so placed as to form the words
 "Harrison, Reid and Victory." It covers
 the entire front of the house, and was ad-
 mired by the crowd that gathered there.
 It is considered the handsomest thing of the
 kind ever erected.

CONGRESSMAN J. C. BURROWS, of Michi-
 gan, says: "All this talk about a Republi-
 can slump all through the West and North-
 west this fall is only one to throw dust in
 the eyes of the people, and to try to get
 Republicans rattled. Take Minnesota and
 Wisconsin, over which so much talk is fly-
 ing. In both States the Republican ticket
 is leading. Michigan was, you know, gerrymand-
 ered into electoral districts, but we will
 elect ten of the fourteen electors, and will
 do our level best to make it eleven. We
 will elect all our Congressmen except four,
 and will make Rice Governor by a
 majority that may reach 25,000. The West
 is all right."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

It is alleged that not one of Johann
 Strauss's family can wait a step, although
 they have been writing dance music for
 three generations.

Mrs. A. E. W. ROBERTSON, of Muskegon,
 Ind. T., has completed the translation of
 the New Testament from the original Greek
 into the Creek language. The University
 of Ohio has conferred upon her the degree
 of doctor of philosophy in recognition of
 her scholarly attainments.

VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN, the apostle of
 the slaughter-house school of art, has set-
 tled himself permanently in Moscow, and
 is going to paint a series of high pictures
 representing the principal events of the
 French invasion in 1812. Verestchagin's
 models will have a hard time, as he pro-
 poses to make the scene of the battle of
 freezing, in order to reproduce Napoleon's
 retreat with true Kalmuck realism.

THE late Suleiman Pasha, known to his-
 tory as the luckless hero of Shipka pass,
 where twelve thousand Russian and Tur-
 kish soldiers lost their lives in the frightful
 carnage, was a most reserved and unostenta-
 tious man. He was tall and gaunt in
 figure, with a beard and mustache, and
 a short red beard and mustache. When in
 the field he slept on the ground under a
 piece of canvas stretched over two stakes,
 and shared his men. His contempt of
 riches was excessive, and he cut many a
 Gordian knot of diplomatic intricacy with
 the sword.

THE renting of Canadian fishing privi-
 leges to Americans has become a great
 business. Price Brothers & Co. own nearly
 all the Saguenay country, and last year
 sold to Richard Bliss of New York, for a
 club of eight members, certain fishing
 rights on the Saguenay river for a term of
 ten years for \$35,000. Each member can
 rent his privilege, and it is likely that "al-
 though on paper he has never seen the
 river," for this year \$6,000 has been paid
 for three of these privileges. There are not
 less than three hundred Americans who
 are engaged in this business, and they are
 paying therefor from \$2,000 to \$8,000.

SULEIMAN PASHA, whose death was re-
 ported last week, was commander of the
 Turkish forces in the war with Russia in
 1877. He tried to take Shipka pass, in the
 Balkans, and one of the bloodiest battles
 of the last twenty years resulted. General
 Ghorok repulsed him, however. Later
 he tried without success to relieve Plevna,
 and was defeated by the Grand Duke
 Vladimir. Finally, in a three days' con-
 test, he was overcome by Ghorok near
 Adrianople, and Constantinople was at the
 mercy of the Russian. He was degraded from
 his rank and sentenced to imprisonment
 for fifteen years, but this decree was
 changed into exile as Governor of Baghdad.

THE BEAUTIES OF "OUR SYSTEM"

More Light Upon the Rotten Manage-
 ment of Iron Hall Finances.

Worse Than Worthless "Investment" of About
 \$30,000 and Another Little Block of
 \$30,000 Neatly Disposed of.

Stockwell, Assignee of the "Snap Bank,"
 One of the Prime Movers in the Clique.

Somerby Pulling Davis Into the Mire with
 Some Glee—Quer "Cash Ticket" for Over
 \$10,000—Know-Nothing Truste s

AFTER STOCKWELL'S SCALP.

Why the Case in Court Goes On—Some In-
 cidental Developments.

It was made evident yesterday why the
 plaintiffs in the Iron Hall receivership case
 did not rest their case upon the testimony
 already taken and ask for the appointment
 of a receiver at once, after officially inform-
 ing the court of the failure of the "snap
 bank." They are after assignee Stockwell's
 scalp. Most of the questions put at Mr.
 Somerby, who was again on the rack yester-
 day, were clearly to that end, and much
 was elicited to show that Stockwell is one
 of the leading spirits in the clique of Iron
 Hallers who have wrecked the bank and the
 order.

Incidentally several other things were
 developed. That mysterious sum rang-
 ing anywhere from \$84,000 to \$106,000,
 the plaintiffs' counsel were trying to get
 track of when court adjourned a week ago,
 was "invested" in "old" and "new" stock
 of the snap bank. The old was never
 recognized as having any value, and the
 new has been worthless since April. Then it came out that when that
 "gift" of \$170,000 was made to the
 bank, \$30,000 was carried from here to
 Philadelphia. The other \$30,000 in "invest-
 ed" securities of unknown value in the
 hands of this same Stockwell. He holds
 them in trust for Davis, and Davis is
 under \$5,000 bond to the order! Then it
 was learned that for a couple of
 years or more Davis carried a "cash
 ticket," representing a mythical building
 account, in his cash drawer, amounting
 to over \$10,000, in order to balance
 his books! And this, in the words of his
 clerk, was "charged off" the books a few
 days ago. The beauties of "our system"
 are beyond the comprehension of the every-
 day financier.

Another fact developed yesterday was
 that Somerby proposes to make Supreme
 Cashier Davis out just a big and just as
 black a pot as he is a kettle. And when a
 certain class of people fall out the public
 is likely to learn some facts, though
 whether honest people will get their due
 or not is an open question.

SOMERBY AGAIN ON THE STAND.

Worthless "Investment" of Funds—Stockwell
 One of the Conspirators.

The Iron Hall receivership case was re-
 sumed in Judge Taylor's court yesterday
 morning, at 9 o'clock, with Freeman D.
 Somerby, supreme justice of the order, in
 the witness-chair. He was questioned by
 Mr. Harris, and said he had been to Phila-
 delphia—was there on Monday and Tues-
 day of this week. He stated that the bank
 there had made an assignment to Mr.
 Stockwell, who was the solicitor of the
 bank, and was also an accountant to a lo-
 cal branch of the Iron Hall. Witness be-
 lieved that Stockwell owned stock in the
 Iron Hall Building Association, of Phila-
 delphia. This company had not erected
 any building, but had put in a foundation
 last year. Could not say how much money
 the Iron Hall had on deposit in that bank
 when he got there last Monday. The at-
 torneys made a claim for a debt of \$713,000
 on behalf of the Supreme Sitting against
 the bank. Demand was made by be-
 tween 11 A. M. and 12 M. Monday,
 and again in the afternoon. The assign-
 ment was made in the evening, about
 6 o'clock. Thought the \$713,000 included
 the \$88,000 that has been referred to. There
 was nothing said about this in the di-
 rectors' meeting, except that Mr. Hayes
 said it was not a deposit, but should be
 charged off as an investment made by the
 supreme trustees of the Iron Hall. The
 report of the investment should be in the
 hands of the supreme trustees. Witness
 thought it was invested in bank stock. It
 was the old Philadelphia bank stock, it
 is now the Mutual Surety, Trust and Safe
 Deposit Company—the bank has failed. Part
 of the securities is in stock in the bank
 under its present name. I have not had

any opportunity of investigating the bank
 since the report was made here. Would
 not be willing to state that the bank stock
 under whatever name it was called was of
 very much value.

ADMITTS IT IS A DEAD LOSS.

"You would say it ought to be wiped out
 as a dead loss?"

"Yes, that's the way it looks to me. I
 never looked at it until this suit was
 brought."

"You say the demand made on behalf of
 the Iron Hall for the \$170,000 was included
 in the \$713,000. By whom was it made?"

"By Mr. Smith. I heard it made."

"You thought it right to include the
 \$170,000?"

"Not as a debt, because of the manner in
 which it was placed there by the order."

"You will not say you had a right to give
 that money away to anybody you had a
 mind to?"

"No, sir, we had not, but under the pecu-
 liar circumstances of this case. It was not
 intended as a gift, but to protect the order
 in what it had already there in jeopardy."

Mr. Harris's interrogatories were then
 directed to a paper that was made at the
 time. Mr. Somerby said he never saw the
 paper, but that he had been advised of its
 contents by Dr. C. H. Baker. The first he
 heard of it was on the day the bank was
 reorganized.

Mr. Somerby, answering Mr. Harris's in-
 terrogatories, said he did not telegraph to
 any one in Philadelphia of his coming, but
 that, by direction of counsel here, had tel-
 egraphed to Hancock and Newman. Hancock
 was at his home in New Jersey, twenty
 or twenty-five miles from Philadel-

phia, and Newman was at Springfield, Mass.
 Hancock he said, took only a nominal
 interest in the bank, as witness himself
 did. This referred to the meeting held at
 the bank on Monday of this week. Those
 present were Hancock, the president, M.
 C. Davis, one of the trustees, who went
 with the attorneys; the witness, Dubois,
 who lives at Camden; McMechin, of Phila-
 delphia; Williams, of Philadelphia, and
 Mr. Cole. Hayes is not a director. Stock-
 well, the solicitor, was there. He is not
 a director. C. P. Wood, who lives at Cam-
 bridge, Mass., was there.

SAYS HE WAS FOR THE ORDER.

"Mr. Somerby, when you left Indianap-
 olis on the adjournment of the court last
 Saturday, had you at that time any infor-
 mation touching the assignment of the
 bank?"

"No, sir. I did not expect it at that
 time."

"You didn't go for the purpose of assist-
 ing in the assignment?"

"No, sir. I went in the interest of the
 Iron Hall. I used my best endeavors to
 have all turned over to the Iron Hall."

There was no discussion about the \$170,000.
 There was a decided opposition to having
 the bank broken up. I wanted them
 to have over everything to the Su-
 preme Sitting. The directors, person-
 ally, had little to say. Mr. Hayes
 was persistent in his position that
 the \$170,000 was not a part of the debt of
 the bank to the Iron Hall; that it was
 placed there by free consent for the pur-
 pose of benefiting the bank, and was not
 to be considered a liability. I was ad-
 vanced by M. C. Davis, primarily to the
 directors of the bank. That is what Hayes
 claimed. Hayes claims he does not know
 where it came from, but that it was in-
 vested in the bank.

"What time was this?"

"I don't know.